

NEW-YORK
OR
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES.



JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 13th of Nov. 1769.
Flour at 18s. 6d. per Cwt.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	5s. 9d.	Beef per Barrel	4s. od.
Flour	18s. od.	Pork	90s. od.
Brown Bread	16s. od.	Salt	2s. 6d.
West-India Rum	3s. 9d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 3d.
New-England ditto	2s. od.	Chocolate per Doz.	29s. od.
Muscovado Sugar	62s. od.	Bees Wax	1s. 8d.
Single refine'd ditto	1s. 1d.	Nut Wood	30s. od.
Molasses	2s. od.	Oak ditto	19s. od.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	Water.	High	rises	sets	High	M.	High
THURSDAY	25	6	after	7	13	before	11.
FRIDAY	26	6	7	14	5		
SATURDAY	27	7	7	15	5		
SUNDAY	28	8	7	16	5		
MONDAY	29	8	7	17	5	●	3 Morn.
TUESDAY	30	9	7	17	5	●	2
WEDNESDAY	1	10	7	18	5	●	2
Days 9 Hours 34 Min. the 23d.							

To the Promoters of the late Addresses.

Gentlemen, London, Sept. 2.

WILL you pretend to deny, that, for many years backward, the whole efficiency of government has been usurped by the great officers of state, and that, through their corrupt influence, parliaments have generally (for I make no reflection on present times) been at the absolute command of the court; and have, accordingly, in innumerable instances, decided in direct opposition to the known sense of the people, the very rule according to which they ought always to proceed with an implicit conformity? Will you pretend to deny that it is become the constant custom for lords of parliament and peers of the realm, in open rebellion against a fundamental law of the constitution, to influence, and often over-rule, elections for members of parliament; by which means they usurp a ruinous power in two parts of the legislature, whereas the constitution allows them influence in one only? Do you really not know, that thro' lapse of time, and changes in the condition of places, but much more through corrupt management of those in power, the House of Commons is (as observed by Locke, Burnet, Blackstone, Postlethwaite, and all writers on the subject, and very lately by Lord Chatham) hardly to be called a shadow of representation, if compared with what would be adequate to the property of the nation? Will you pretend to deny that the length of parliaments is one of the chief supports of court-influence, or that it is a cruel injustice to the people, who ought to have six opportunities to one they now have, of shewing their approbation or disapprobation of the conduct of their representatives? Do you not know, that a multitude of persons, obnoxious to court-influence, by their holding or expecting, places, pensions, and military commands, have been, by the corrupt and venal boroughs, elected, and, after receiving the wages of iniquity, re-elected into the House of Commons? Do you not know that with an encumbrance of near five millions yearly on land and commerce, on the regular payment of which public credit depends, every great branch of our foreign trade is sinking? the Portuguese almost gone; the American at a stop; that of the Levant almost annihilated; that of the East country against us; and that of India precarious? Will you pretend to deny, that a standing army, equal in number to that which, under Alexander the Great, conquered the world, is, in a time of universal peace, a frightful grievance, whether considered as a ruinous charge on a state overloaded with debt (a fleet and a militia being the natural and only effectual defence of a free country surrounded by sea) or as bearing an aspect peculiarly ominous to liberty; which, in almost all countries but this, has actually been overthrown by military force? Will you deny that a multitude of ill-gotten pensions and needless places, with emoluments to the value of one, two, three, to twenty thousands, nay, to unknown sums, are sunk

into single pockets, and settled from generation to generation, at a time when the utmost frugality is scarcely sufficient for supporting public credit—will you deny that this is an abuse too barefaced to be borne with patience by Englishmen? Do you not know, that our brethren in America have been lately treated by our ministry in the very manner in which France would treat England, if, for our sins, we were conquered by her? Do you not know that, contrary to the intent and meaning of their charters, on the faith of which their fathers planted our colonies, they have been laid under forcible contribution, and an army sent to keep them in subjection? Do not such tyrannical proceedings in one part of the British empire, give cause of alarm, lest they should be attempted in others? Will you deny the reality or the ruinous tendency of these horrible abuses, of which I have only mentioned general heads, without attempting to expatiate on the numerous particulars comprehended under each? Will you, in short, deny that the constitution is overthrown? And, will you pretend that this is a time for flattering our young and gentle Sovereign into a belief, that all is in good order and well-conditioned in the British empire?

Obligations upon you, they do not at all detract from the Merit of your Services to your Country, or weaken your Title to its Esteem and Gratitude. Great are our Obligations to those who faithfully do their Duty towards us. But upon a Supposition that the principal Motive of your Conduct is as I have supposed it to be,—*The Public Good*,—*The Preservation of your Country*—Upon the very same Principle, you will change your Conduct and adopt other Measures, as soon as you perceive those you have pursued would fail of answering the End proposed, or saw others that were more likely to effect it.

The Preservation and Benefit of your Country, is the professed, the worthy End of your pursuit,—and far be it from me to entertain a Suspicion that you would be diverted from it, either by Resentment for any supposed ill Treatment, or hard Censures that might be passed upon you from a Misapprehension of your Designs, or dislike of your Conduct (for it is our Duty to bear with the Infirmities and Mistakes of others, as well as to correct our own) or by Views of private Advantage, or partial Regards, or Hopes or Fears, or any other selfish or base Considerations whatever: Such being my Opinion of you, I must of Course suppose, That if I can make it appear, that the Measures which have been, and are now pursued, are wrong, and must fail of answering the End proposed; and if others, more likely to answer that End, can be pointed out, you will want no other Inducement, immediately to discard the one, and adopt the other. And as it appears to me, 1. That your present Measures are wrong, and must fail of answering the End proposed; and 2. What others, which would answer the End, might be pointed out, I shall endeavour to place these two Propositions before you, in the same Point of Light, in which they appear to me: And tho' it should happen that our Sentiments, as to the Modes of Proceeding, should not in every Respect be the same, yet something may be thought of to remedy the Defects of your present Method, and effectually to answer the Design of it. As to the first,—The Agreement for Non-importation,—was a most wise and judicious Measure, necessarily productive of many salutary and important Effects—But the Principal of these was, that it would enable us to make the arrogant Violators of our Rights, sensible of our Resentment, and feel almost as much as ourselves, the Calamities they have brought upon us. A strict and faithful Compliance with our Agreement, would effectually leave the Shipping, the Seamen, the Manufacturers, &c. of Great Britain, without that Employment they used to have on our Account; which is a very considerable Portion of their national Business, and would make them feel in a most sensible Manner, and yet without Bloodshed or Insurrection, the unjust Treatment we have received from the Administrators of the Power of Great Britain, and the fatal Consequences of it with Respect to the Nation itself.—Not that we have any Pleasure in distressing our Brethren, the People of Great Britain, or imagine the general Body of them to be the Authors of the arbitrary Impositions laid upon us.—We are sensible that the Measures we complain of, are generally disagreeable to them, and that their Rights have in many Instances, been shamefully violated, as well as ours, and by the same Ministers. But as we have not, nor can have any Representative among those who have presumed to make Laws to bind and tax us, without our Consent; and as our earnest Petitions and Remonstrances, replete with unanswerable Arguments, for Redress of our Grievances, have been treated with contemptuous Disregard;—we had no other peaceable Way left, but to use some effectual Measures to prevail with those who are represented in the British Parliament, and may be supposed to have some Influence there, to exert themselves in our Behalf and make our Cause their own, till they have procured us a Release from every unconstitutional Imposition, laid upon us by their Representatives, and a full Enjoyment of all that a free People have a Right to expect and demand of those they freely choose to represent and act for them; and our want of Power to obtain a

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

You will oblige many of your Customers by inserting in your next Journal, the following Letter.

To the New-York Committee of Merchants, &c.
for the Non-importation of Goods from Great Britain, &c.

GENTLEMEN, New-York, Nov. 15.

Whoever undertakes to do any Business in which Multitudes are deeply concern'd, however upright and prudent his Conduct may be, should never flatter himself that he shall be able to give Satisfaction to all, or even to escape Censure: He should therefore by conscientious Integrity and diligent faithful Endeavours to discharge the Trust reposed in him, fortify himself against Misrepresentation of his best Designs, Ingratitude and Reaproach for his most benevolent Actions. Nor when he meets these Returns, should he indulge extravagant Resentment, or relax his Efforts to gain the End proposed. Human Infirmity will mix itself with every Act of Man, and while it appears in others, shows us Pictures of our selves, teaches us Lessons of Humility, and the Impropriety of Severity in our Judgment and Demands upon others, lest thereby we should in Reality condemn our selves. Such Reflections as these, you Gentlemen of the Committee, in the laudable and necessary Task you have undertaken, will have Occasion to summon to your Aid; both to strengthen your Resolution, Fortitude, and Steadiness, in the Prosecution of your Work; and to soften your Resentment against those, who thro' Mistake of your Designs, or Difference of Opinion as to the Means that ought to be used, may Censure and oppose your Conduct, and impute your best Endeavours to sinister Motives. Such Returns you must expect to receive, if you have not already; but to counterbalance them, while you faithfully, to the best of your Judgment endeavour to serve your Country, however you may be treated by some Particulars, you may assure yourselves that in general your Conduct will meet with Approbation, and your involuntary Errors be favourably excused: For my own Part, I am sensible you have bestowed a considerable Portion of your Time and Attention, with a sincere Desire to accomplish the Business intrusted to you, so as to answer the good End proposed; and I think you are entitled to the Thanks and Gratitude of your Country for it, as you are to mine, which I freely give you. At the same Time, I know, that in serving your Country, you do nothing but what is your indefensible Duty to do, you would be inexcusable if you did it not, your Situation imperatively demands it of you; your own Interest, your Family's, your Purity's, are all involved in the Event of the Measures taken, and must be in a State of happy Freedom or miserable Slavery, according as you generously act up to your Duty, or basely neglect it. But notwithstanding these strong

reestablishment in the Possession of our undoubted Rights, of those, who without our Consent took upon them to make Laws to bind us, and dispose of our Property, is a Demonstration that they acted without any just Right or legal Authority, and therefore, that we are under no constitutional Obligation to submit to their Orders.

The corrupt Authors of the comprehensive System of Mischief, which has thrown one of the most prosperous, powerful and happy Empires of the World ever produced, into Discontent, Confusion, and Distress, are well aware of the powerful Influence that our Non-importation Scheme, duly prosecuted, would give us over the manufacturing and trading Part of the Nation, and consequently over themselves at second Hand; which might compel them to a Change of Measures, confound their Devices, strip them of that Power they have so shamefully abused, and enable their much injured Country to call them to a strict Account, and punish them as they justly deserve, for their atrocious Conduct. Sensible of this, they dread the Effects of our Agreement for Non-importation, and have used their utmost Efforts to disconcert us, and prevent it from taking Place. It has indeed been reported, and with Probability of Truth, that they have used their Influence with the Merchants at home, to induce them to send out Ventures of Goods, to be disposed of among us, to disunite us and break our Measures,—and almost every Ship that arrives, adds Probability to the Report: But whether this is true or not, it is certain most of the Ships that arrive, bring considerable Quantities of Goods,—which are indeed, I believe, stored and not allow'd to be used till the oppressive Acts of Parliament shall be all repeal'd. But yet the supplying of these Goods, gives Employment to the Manufacturers, and a great Number of other People at home, and thereby prevents them from feeling that Share of our Distress, which it was the Design of our Agreement to make them feel, in order to stimulate them to exert themselves in our Behalf, and will consequently either prevent their Application to Parliament for a Redress of our Grievances, or if they do apply, that Vigour and Unanimity that would be necessary to the Success of their Application, would be wanting. Nothing less than making the Cause as interesting to them as it is to us, will make them do our Business effectually, as we would do it ourselves, if we had their Opportunity. What is it to them, whether we store or use the Goods we import from Great Britain? If we receive them it is a Matter of no Concern to the Manufacturer, the Landlord, the Labourer, the Farmer, the Carrier, the Seamen, the Merchant,—what we do with them; their Ends are answered, they all find Employment and are satisfied. It is probable the Goods sent us, are such as the Merchants or Manufacturers had on Hand, lying useless, which it was as well for them to send here for a Market, as to keep at home unuseful. The Carriage at least gives Employment to a great many, otherwise useless Ships and Seamen. And if we receive the Goods, there is no Doubt but we must soon pay for them.

It therefore the People at home continue to send us Goods, and we to receive them, tho' they should, according to our present Method, be all stored; yet the End of the Ministry may be effectually answer'd, the Clamours of the People at home prevented, and our Scheme for obtaining a Redress of Grievances entirely disconcerted.—We may bid an eternal adieu to our Freedom,—or have a long Struggle for it, perhaps in Fields of Blood.

After having endeavoured to point out some of the very important Consequences depending on the Success of our Scheme of Non-importation; I hope I shall be excused for repeating in Substance, Part of what I have already mention'd, in order to recommend it the more forcibly to your Notice.—To prevent this Success, it is not improbable, that some of the Merchants at home, might be encouraged to send out Ventures, by the Promise of being indemnified in Case of Loss; this Device has been several Times hinted at in the Papers, nor would it be strange, if those who have already squandered Millions of their Country's Money in overturning its Constitution, and establishing a System of Corruption and Despotism, should, while it is yet in their Hands, make free with Half a Million more, in order to put off the Evil Day a little longer, by defeating this important Measure, which threatens Destruction to their Schemes, and if effectually pursued, must inevitably *confound* their Devices.

I beseech you then, my Countrymen! Be not the Dupes of this wicked traitorous set of Men, who are aiming by every Art, to seduce or deceive you into a Co-operation with them, in Measures tending to frustrate the Design of your Agreement, and enable them to accomplish the Ruin of your Country. You have acted nobly.—Your Names are mentioned throughout the British Colonies, with Veneration and Gratitude.—Tarnish not your Honour,—Lessen not your Country's Sense of its Obligations to you.—Resist every Temptation that may be thrown in your Way.—from the Fear of Loss, or Prospects of Advantage, to seduce you to temporise, or in any Manner depart from the strict Pro-

secution of the DESIGN, as well as the Letter of your Agreement. The Design was, as I mentioned before, To make the People of Great Britain, in general, *feel* the Loss of the Business we used to give them; that they who are represented, and therefore have *some* Influence in Parliament, might exert it, in obtaining a Repeal of all those arbitrary unconstitutional Acts, that, without our Consent impose taxes on us, who are not represented, nor have any Influence there. This was the Design of our Agreement. And tho' at the Time we entered into it, we supposed that storing the Goods would accomplish that Design, yet now, that Experience has shewn us the Contrary, and that storing will not answer the End, it is highly necessary that we should immediately fall upon other Methods, that will do it effectually.

Not only our own Merchants have considerable Quantities of Goods imported and stored, waiting till the Acts shall be repealed, when they may be open'd and sold. But with the same View, foreign Merchants, Strangers to us, send their Factors, and pour in Consignments upon us; so that upon the Whole, the Manufactures, and all Kinds of Business go on, and the People at Home feel so little Effect from our Agreement, that it is not likely they will make any considerable Stir to obtain a Repeal of the Acts we complain of; nor, without an immediate Alteration in the Mode of our Proceeding, that they will be repealed at all: And thus all we have written, and said, and done, will be to no Manner of Purpose, but to make us the Scorn and Contempt of our Enemies, and of the whole World; and we shall deserve to be so. It will then be all over with us.—We shall never be so unanimous again. We shall lose all Confidence in one another. We shall be contemptible to all the World, and to ourselves.—We shall think and act like Slaves. Heavens! What a Prospect! Oh God! avert the Reality.

If the foregoing Sentiments are just, it is apparent that our present Method of storing Goods will not answer the Design of our Agreement. Why then should we hesitate one Moment, to amend our Fault, and immediately enter into another Agreement that will do the Business effectually? We have no Time to lose, the Business is too important to trifle with.

I propose then, That you Gentlemen of the Committee, appoint a general Meeting of the Inhabitants as soon as conveniently may be; and that as many of them as think proper may come there with Articles of a new Agreement, or Heads of Articles to be there agreed upon, and signed by the Inhabitants in general, as we find has been done in Virginia, Carolina, &c.

Every Person will be at Liberty to propose his Plan, to the Company, or any Amendment to those proposed by others; my Opinion at present is, that we ought to come to an Agreement, that except some enumerated Articles, which it is necessary we should allow to be imported, no other Goods from Great Britain, shall on any Terms be received, or admitted into any House, or into the Charge or Custody of any Inhabitant of this City or Colony.

And that any Person or Persons, guilty of a Breach of this Agreement, should be deemed and treated worse than the worst Kind of Informers; and that it shall be held infamous for any Person to have any Society or Intercourse whatsoever with such Offenders. Under such a Sanction, it is to be hoped no Person would be guilty of receiving any Goods, imported contrary to the Sense of this Agreement, so that the Captain of any Vessel which brings them, may be under a Necessity to carry them back. Such an Agreement, unanimously made and strictly executed, I believe would answer the End, but that any Thing less, would be to no Purpose.

A. B.

WARSAW, (the Capital of Poland) August 17.
THE Grand Vizier, in order to interrupt the operations of the siege, had detached a corps of 50,000 men, who have been put to flight by the Generals Count de Stoffeln and Prince Prosofowski. The Turks, to the number of 2000, at the same time made a sally from Choczim; but they were soon obliged to re-enter the place.

P. S. This moment, at the departure of the post, a report prevails that Choczim surrendered to the Russians by capitulation on the 9th of this month; the confirmation of which is impatiently expected.

Genoa, (in Italy,) August 5. Letters from Corsica advise, that several hundreds of the Islanders, who being unwilling to submit to the dominion of the French, had retired into the woods and upon the mountains, where they subsisted on chestnuts, have been dislodged and forced to surrender themselves.

Leghorn, (in Italy) Aug. 10. Letters from Cairo say, that Ali Beg, being informed that the bakers did not make their bread of a proper weight, he ordered thirty of them to be taken into custody, whom he nailed by the ears and hands at the different corners of the street, with a ring fixed to their noses, at which hung the light bread they

had sold, and that in this condition they were left there to perish.

Leghorn, Aug 11. According to the last advices from Corsica, a tax of 18 livres has just been imposed on each family, for the putting and keeping the roads in good order.

Paris, (the Capital of France) Aug. 25. A Letter from Chandernagor, dated Jan. 16, 1769, says, our neighbours the English have been soundly drubbed by a certain Anderson, who after seven days fighting, killed them five or six hundred whites, (a considerable loss in that country) and at least 4000 blacks. They are in the utmost consternation; but at the same time it is true, we are never the better; for, by their craft in Nabob making, they have extremely cramped our commerce; yet this is in a great measure owing to the wrong steps of Administration at home.

L O N D O N,

Sept. 7. We are credibly informed that Sir Francis Bernard has been sent for to England to make a report to his majesty and the privy council, of the true state of the province, which he is governor of, in person; he was yesterday at court for the first time.

It is said that the freeholders of a considerable Borough in the west, intend to instruct their representatives to apply for bringing about an immediate enquiry into the conduct of a nobleman, who has lately been accused of obstructing the course of national justice, in evading to scrutinize into the alarming circumstances communicated to him some time ago by a certain physician.

A correspondent observes, that a gentleman of the medical tribe, whose address has lately been the subject of much conversation, has shewn no little courage in the charge he has brought against a certain earl, as some of our statutes make the persons, who bring an accusation of that nature, answerable for the truth of it, and on their failing to prove their assertions, make them subject to very severe penalties.

By a gentleman who arrived on Thursday night from Harwich we are told, that the celebrated general Paoli was hourly expected to land there from Amsterdam, and that the inhabitants had determined to illuminate the town upon the first appearance of that son of liberty in this island.

On Wednesday evening the Hon. Col. Pomroy arrived in town from his regiment in North-America, and was yesterday at court.

Wednesday several gentleman, agents for the American colonies, waited on some of the great officers of state, on affairs of importance relative to North-America.

It is said that a meeting of the principal merchants trading to America will be held in a few days, to consider on a proper application to government, relative to the present stagnation of trade, which must soon produce the most destructive consequences, if not timely remedied.

It is reported, that a total suppression of our admiralty-courts in the American colonies will soon take place.

By a letter from the Downs received yesterday we learn, that a merchant, bound for Oporto, is come to anchor there, and waits only to take a noble L—d on board, who is said to be going to Italy. It is also said, that another ship lies ready, with several months provisions on board, for the use of the said great person.

It was the earl of Rochford who introduced Sir Francis Bernard to his majesty on Wednesday. Sir Francis's stay was but short; but it is said that he will attend the next council to give an account of the present state of the affairs of Massachusetts Bay.

They write from Toulon, that an armament is fitting out there to chastise the insolence of the Moors at Lucache, whose corsair had lately taken five french vessels in the Mediterranean.

We are now informed that all treaties for change in Administration are at an end. Ministry are resolved to be firm, and great wagers are laid, that at the meeting of parliament they will be supported with a greater majority than in the last session.

A letter from a Gentleman in Amsterdam, dated Aug. 28, mentions his having had an interview there with the famous General Paoli. Their conversation lasted about half an hour. He says, Paoli is rather taller than the middle size, strong built, and his complexion very fair; that his carriage is easy and elegant, and that he speaks Italian elegantly.

It is worthy of observation, that to the Sovereignty of Corsica, is annexed the Title of Sovereign of the Mediterranean Sea, so that his most Christian Majesty has, from the Conquest of that Island, a right to add that of King of the Mediterranean Sea, and though it was but a nominal Title when possessed by the Genoese, yet may, in the possession of so powerful a Monarch, be considerably more, and have no small weight with several European powers.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 27.

"If we may depend on a letter from L'Orient, of the 10th of this month, it is certain that the English Spy, who calls himself Lord Gordon, wanted to burn the port and town of Brest; for it seems, the day after he was arrested, they took a great number of Barques, laden with wood and charcoal, which came along the coast for ten leagues, in order to set fire to different parts; and by this means, adds the letter, discovery was made of an infinite number of accomplices, dispersed at Paris, Rochfort, Rochelle, St. Malo, and in short, in almost every town of France."

Sept. 8. It is rumour'd that he has declared his intention of great influence provinces, of high treason.

Extract of a letter from

"Friday a large out-diamond arrived at Spithead, which was returned.

Sept. 12. We are in freedom have it in contemplation in honour of may pose to be held at R. John signed that celebra-

B O S T O N

Friday last a den of the women, being discovered in a cavity of plate and other goods committed to goal. As to extensive on this continent out their accomplices. "concern'd with them at Philadelphia, &c. had gone to their correspondents them, in order to prevent

B O S T O N

Arrived. The Edward Major Martin, of the came passenger in Captain

Since our last failed majesty's service, Captain she is to stop at Halifax belonging to the 64th regt. the 29th went home, one for Scotland, to raise regt. We hear J. Mein, in Chronicle, is gone home order to—

The Viper sloop of war from New-York.

Capt. Bruce arrived at the Isle of Wight the 30th Papers, but not to be made public.

L O N D O N

They write from the ult. the Corsican general he was received and entered politeness by the prince S.

Sept. 8. We are cred. Paoli, the late Corsican town, will reside at the v. Gardens.

Sept. 9. A great malice conduct of the Boston said, had now begun to p. the Americans would only more they were indulged we even repeal the revenue add the abolition of the they so loudly complain of have already had the bold would not still be satisfied —What these concessions ter worthy the confederati

It is said, that a certained in a late address been ready to furnish for the year 1764, with the who were accused of selling has long since declared some designing persons in action, and that he believed be groundless.

A young lady lately e large fortune, a few evening house-keeper, invitation to supper, after wh thousand guineas at card broke up.

PHILADELPHIA

Captain Badger, from he saw a ship ashore on master of a fishing boat from London, and had had attempted to run away obliged the Captain and c two of the convicts were k

By Captain Mills, fro learn, that Captain Hunt's York, and two sloops bel are all the vessels that have about 20 sail that were late storm; and that about a schooner belonging to from the West-Indies, an New-York, were drove a gale of wind, where it is f

The comet's right ascension of November the 2d, is ascension of the comet the 234° 55'; instead of 33° on the 31st of October, the 343°.

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Sept. 8. It is rumoured, that a certain gover-
nor has declared his intentions to impeach some gen-
tlemen of great influence in one of the American
provinces, of high treason.

Excerpt of a letter from Portsmouth Sept. 7.

" Friday a large outward bound Dutch East In-
diaman arrived at Spithead, the saluted the stage,
which was returned.

Sept. 12. We are assured that the friends of
freedom have it in contemplation to celebrate a ju-
bilee in honour of magna charta, which is pro-
posed to be held at Running Mead, where King
John signed that celebrated paper in the year 1214.

BOSTON, November 13.

Friday last a den of thieves, viz. four men and two
women, being discovered in this town, and a large quanti-
ty of plate and other goods found upon them, they were
committed to goal. As their correspondence is pretty
extensive on this continent, 'tis thought they must bring
out their accomplices. 'Tis reported that when those
concern'd with them at Providence, Newport, New-York,
Philadelphia, &c. had got any booty, they convey'd it
to their correspondents this way, and likewise their to
them, in order to prevent their being detected.

BOSTON, November 17.

Arrived. The Edward and Ann from New-York.
Major Martin, of the royal regiment of artillery,
came passenger in Captain Calet.

Since our last sailed the Hope schooner in his
majesty's service, Captain Dawson, for England ;
she is to stop at Halifax to leave one or two prisoners
belonging to the 64th regiment : Two sergeants of
the 29th went home, one for Ireland and the other
for Scotland, to raise recruits for that regiment.

We hear J. Mein, late publisher of the Boston
Chronicle, is gone home in the above schooner, in
order to —

The Viper sloop of war is arrived in Nantasket
from New-York.

Capt. Bruce arrived at Boston from London, left
the Isle of Wight the 3d of October, and brought 2
late Papers, but not received in Boston in Time
to be made public.

LONGDON, Sept. 7.

They write from the Hague, that on the 27th
ult. the Corsican general Paoli was at Loo, where
he was received and entertained with the greatest
politeness by the prince Stadholder.

Sept. 8. We are credibly informed, that Pascal
Paoli, the late Corsican general, on his arrival in
town, will reside at the earl of Pembroke's, in Pri-
vy-Gardens.

Sept. 9. A great man has observed upon the
late conduct of the Bostonians, that what he always
said, had now begun to prove true, namely, "That
the Americans would only grow more insolent, the
more they were indulged." — He added — " Should
we even repeal the revenue act entirely, and super-
add the abolition of the admiralty courts, which
they so loudly complain of, their agents in Britain
have already had the boldness to assert, that they
would not still be satisfied, without concessions" —
What these concessions must be, is surely a mat-
ter worthy the consideration of the mother country.

It is said, that a certain foreigner, who is men-
tioned in a late address from Dr. M., to have
been ready to furnish some English gentlemen, in
the year 1764, with the names of some great men,
who were accused of selling the peace to the french,
has long since declared he was imposed upon by
some designing persons with respect to that trans-
action, and that he believed the whole story to
be groundless.

A young lady lately come to the possession of a
large fortune, a few evenings ago, on her commen-
cing house-keeper, invited several of her acquain-
tance to supper, after which she lost upwards of a
thousand guineas at cards before the company
broke up.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.

Captain Badger, from Maryland, informs, that
he saw a ship ashore on Cape Henry; that the
master of a fishing boat acquainted him, she was
from London, and had convicts on board, who
had attempted to run away with the ship, which
obliged the Captain and crew to fire on them, when
two of the convicts were killed.

By Captain Mills, from North-Carolina, we
learn, that Captain Hunt's sloop belonging to New-
York, and two sloops belonging to New-England,
are all the vessels that have yet been got off, out of
about 20 sail that were drove ashore there in the
late storm; and that about the 16th of last month,
a schooner belonging to Carolina, inward-bound
from the West-Indies, and a sloop belonging to
New-York, were drove ashore at Ocracock, in a
gale of wind, where it is feared they will be lost.

The comet's right ascension, given in the Gazette
of November the 2d, is erroneous; the right
ascension of the comet the 26th of October, should
be $234^{\circ} 55'$; instead of $334^{\circ} 5'$; the right ascension
on the 31st of October, should be 243° ; instead of
 343° .

The external contact of Mercury with the Sun, ob-
served at Philadelphia, November 9, 1769, at 2h.
19m. 57'; the internal contact, 2h. 22m. 5",
mean time.

We hear that very accurate observations of the
TRANSIT OF MERCURY over the SUN, were obtained
on Thursday the 9th instant, at both the observatories
of the American philosophical society. On
a mean of all the observations giving 24 compari-
sons, the difference of longitude between the two
observatories comes out 55° . The same difference
of longitude is got by single comparison of the
instants of total immersion at each place; which are
perhaps the exactest elements for this purpose, viz.

Apparent time

At Philadelphia 2 h. 37' 30"
At Norriton 2 h. 36' 35"

Whence Norriton observatory is 0h. 00' 55° of
time W. of Philadelphia observatory.

The ascertaining the difference of longitude be-
tween the two observatories, will be of use in the
comparing all future observations at each place, as
well as the late ones of the transit of Venus; and the
longitude of both observatories will likewise be
hereby ascertained with respect to all other places,
where accurate observations of this transit of Mer-
cury have been made.

The particular account of the observations, which
could not be well understood without the proper
mathematical figures, will be inserted in the trans-
actions of the society, which are now in the Press:

The Public are cautioned to beware of coun-
terfeit New-Jersey Twelve Shilling Bills, dated June
22, 1756; they are done with common printing
types, but the arms are very badly cut, as also the
leaf on the back; the back and face are printed
on two pieces of paper pasted together, not so thick
as the true bills, and appear much soiled, to prevent
their being detected, but the number and signers'
names seem to be wrote with the same ink, and
by the same hand, look as if lately done, but the
names not intelligible.

NEW-YORK, November 23.

The Ship Jenny, Captain Mears, arrived here from Lon-
donberry last Wednesday Night, in 9 Weeks, but brought no
Prints: He failed from thence the 25th of September; and
says they had Advice there, of a second Engagement between
the Russian Army and the Turks, near Choczim, in which
the latter had near 15,000 killed and taken Prisoners.

Whilst Captain Davies lay at Havre de grace, he received a
Letter from London, dated the 22d of September, wherein
he was informed that the Parliament was prorogued till the
14th of November, but that it was imagined they would not
then proceed upon Buxines; — and that Major Rogers was
arrived in London, and was kindly received.

Friday last his Honour the Lieutenant Governor was
pleased to appoint THOMAS JONES, Esq; Recorder of
this City for the present Year.

Extract of a Letter from Pensacola, dated Oct. 10, 1769.
Last Tuesday we received News from New-Orleans,
that the Spanish General O'Riley had obliged all the English
to leave that Place, forbidding them ever to appear there
any more. — He has close confined fourteen of the principal
Inhabitants of Orleans, and seized between seven and
eight Hundred Negroes belonging to them, together with all
their other Property; a List of their Names you have here
annexed. — It is believed he will confine some more of
the French. — He is very strict in his Command, and seems
to be determined to have no Connection with the English.
Mons. Foucault, Intendant, Commissary Judge, &c. &c.
La Freniere, Attorney General.

Garin, Provincial Secretary, and Notary Public.
Monsieurs Demazant, Marquis, Villeret, and Danoyant,
French Officers, and Knights of St. Louis.

Mons. Douffet, Attorney at Law.

Monsieur Carelle, Petit, Braud, Poupert, Millett, sen.
and Millett, jun. Merchants.

Yesterdays Morning, departed this Life, in the 73d Year
of his Age, the Hon. William Smith, Esq; one of the Justices
of the Supreme Court, and late one of his Majesty's Coun-
cil for this Province. He was born in England, and arrived
here in the Year 1715. He practised the Law with great
Reputation, and was esteemed one of the most eminent in
his Profession. In the Year 1733, he was made one of His
Majesty's Council for this Province, which Office he after-
wards resigned, and in the Year 1763, one of the Judges of
the Supreme Court. He was a Gentleman of great Erudi-
tion, and the most eloquent Speaker in the Province; of
an amiable and exemplary Life and Conversation, and a
zealous and inflexible Friend to the Cause of Religion and
Liberty.

Yesterday the General Assembly of this Colony,
met at the City-Hall.

[Another Paper, in Continuation of the Boston
Journal is come to Hand, and will be inserted in
our next.]

The printer of this paper, being desirous to oblige his
customers and the town, with the earliest intelligence, when
any thing interesting arrives in the intervals of the times
of his publication; on Friday last, after the arrival of Captain
Winn, sent out a supplement extraordinary: But as he had
sent out a supplement with his paper the day before, and
could not afford the extra cost to add another the same week,
he directed the carrier to sell the extra supplements for 3
coppers each, which he could not suppose would be dis-
agreeable to any of his customers; especially as he undertook to do by
the general agreement. But as this extra supplement con-
tains several articles worth the curiosity of his customers, and
some of them may not yet have seen it, those who will be
pleased to send for it, may have it, whether they pay him
for it or not.

Custom House, New York, Inward Entries.

Ship Dutches of Gordon, Winn, from London: Jenny, Mears, London-
derry: Brig Nelly, Clark, Dublin: Friendship, Lewis, An-
tigua: Schooner Harmony, Sanders, Coracao.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Hope, Davis, for London: Jenny, Mears, London-
derry: Brig Nelly, Clark, Dublin: Friendship, Lewis, An-
tigua: Schooner Harmony, Sanders, Coracao.

CLEARED.

Ship New Hope, De Peyster, to Hull: Brig Bon, Brab-
Gibraltar: Coracia, Gilford, Jamaica: Sloop Polly, Bees,
Surinam: Ranger, Dwight, Madeira: Charlotte, Buffet,
Georgia: Lydia, Freebody, jun. Rhode-Island: Willoughby,
Brown, Virginia: Schooner Elizabeth, Moone, Honduras:
Little Sucky, Noble, Jamaica: Vigorous, Dean, Halifax:
Sally, Thurston, North-Carolina.

To the PRINCE E.

SIR,
As the present Theory of COMETS, is extremely imperfect, and
A capable of very great (and very useful) Improvements, and is
certainly of the utmost Consequence, to be made as perfect, and as
widely known as possible, every Observation, of our present most
remarkable Phenomena, should be communicated to the Public, in
order to establish a new Theory, or at least to improve the old: Such
another extra opportunity, may not again happen of THOUSANDS
OF YEARS.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings last, particularly
Thursday the 16th Inst. (at 6 M. 30 M.) produced a most
View of the COMET; just touching the Right-Arm of SERPENTARIUS; --- in SAGITTARIUS 21° ; Right Ascension 261° ---
Declination South $2^{\circ}, 30'$; Azimuth $74^{\circ} W.$, or 16° Southward
from the West: --- Distance from the Bright-Star in AQUILA $34^{\circ}, 20'$; --- from that in CORONA BOREALIS 42° ; from that in LYRA
 $44^{\circ}, 30'$; Refraction included.

From the above very particular Observations, and from those
of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Inst, the Comet's apparent Motion, is
direct, or ascending, so much, nearly, as is occasioned by the EARTH'S
ANNUAL MOTION; but the Comet's REAL MOTION, is RE-
BROGREGATE, nearly stationary, and (as the Earth is opposite) is
DESCENDING AGAIN with an easy Motion, DIRECTLY TO THE
SUN; which I should apprehend will CLEARLY DEMONSTRATE,
that the MACULÆ, or SOLAR SPOTS, in their Variety of Situations,
are PLANETS, COMETS, or WORLDS BLOWN UP in the SUN.

This ill-defined, short-trained Piece of a COMET's PROXIMITY,
and probable Conjunction with the SUN, and its immense Distance
from the EARTH, may possibly render it invisible on its Return.
It appears of the very utmost Consequence to be proved, whether
the SUN, is (or is not) supplied with PLANETS, COMETS, or
WORLDS, as FUEL, to recruit its CONTINUALLY EXHAUSTED
SUBSTANCE OF HEAT and LIGHT! And the PRINTERS in other
Parts of the WORLD, are requested to RE-PRINT THE ABOVE, as a
Hint for useful Improvement in a material Branch of the LIBERAL
SCIENCES, — for GRAPHICAL PROJECTIONS, and OCCULT
SPECULATIONS, &c.

The Hints that I give occasionally, are chiefly new, and intended
principally for the PUBLIC TO IMPROVE UPON. — For other Hints,
see Philosophical Description of COMETS, &c. for Sept. 8th, 15th,
25th, Oct. 6th, 30th, and Nov. 13th, 1769, in the NEW-YORK
NEWS-PAPERS, &c.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1769.

S. S. SKINNER.

To be Sold for READY MONEY,
By JOHN BEEKMAN,
A Parcel of very good old Ma-
deira Wines, that cost from 22, 24, to 28s. Sterling;
some of it had been a Voyage to the Brasis. 36

New-York, November 22, 1769.

ON Tuesday next at 10 o'clock,
are to be exposed to public Sale at the House wherein
the late Col. Michael Thodey lived, on Mr. Cruger's Wharf,
ALL the remaining Stock of Ship-Chandlery, with some
Household Furniture.

New-York, November 20, 1769.

IF Elizabeth Craven, (who came
from England to New-York, with Captain Matthew
Norris and his Lady about the Year 1736,) or any of her
Children be living, the or they, on applying to Capt. I. L.
Winn, will hear of something advantageous. N. B. Capt.
Winn, expects to sail for England in fifteen Days from this
Date.

36

For LONDON,
The SHIP
HOPPE,
Benj. Davis, Commander;
To sail with all possible Speed: She is a
noted fast sailing Vessel; and has
good Accommodations for Passengers. Has Part of her
Freight already engaged: — For Freight or Passage, agree
with Van Vleck and Company, or said Master.

Nov. 21, 1769.

For LONDON,
The SHIP
Dutches of Gordon,
I. L. Winn, Commander,
Well known for her Accommo-
dations: Has $\frac{1}{3}$ of her Cargo
ready to take on board; and will sail with all possible Dis-
patch. — For Freight or Passage, apply to Isaac Low, John
Murray, or the Master.

Nov. 21, 1769.

SUSQUEHANNAH.
At a Meeting of the Susquehanna Company, held by Ad-
journment, in Hartford, November 8th, 1769.

WHEREAS it appears, that but
few of the Proprietors of said Purchase, are present,
or have had Notice of this Meeting;

POET'S CORNER.

EPICRAM on the Conquest of CORSICA.

*GALLIA vici, profusa turpiter Auro,
Armis pruce, dolo plurima, jure nihil.*

THE flowing Tide that thunders o'er the shore,
Finding its Period, back recoils again;
Its Hour return'd, renews its wonted Roar,
And sweeps impetuous o'er the sandy Plain.
But fleeting Time, for ever on the Wings
Pursues Futurity, nor knows Delay;
Still Age advances as the Moments spring,
Nor kindly Ebb detains the circling Day.
Onward the Seasons take their annual Rounds,
And unperceiv'd contract the Life of Man;
Eternity expands her gaping Bounds,
And every Hour concludes some mortal Span.
To Years remote Heav'n may protract our Fate,
Or infantane seize our vital Breath,
Sooner or later we must change our State,
And Kings and Peasants yield alike to Death.
Thrice happy they who, trusting Lord / in thee,
Ne'er let the gliding Moments roll in vain;
The near Approach of Fate unmov'd can see,
Nor from th' immediate Summons feels a Pain.
Receding Life they quit with eager Joy,
All Heav'n expanding opens on their Eyes,
Death only can their mortal Frame destroy,
Whilst Angels waft their Spirits to the Skies.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on Monday Morning the 6th of this Month, at the Coffee-House, two Letters directed to Sampson Simson, by Capt. Haight, from London, were taken up, under the Notice of a Gentleman then present; who says that he does not know the Person's Name, but gives a Description of him, which I do not repeat here, left some innocent Person of near the same Likeness might be unjustly suspected of so atrocious an Act; and having put up an Advertisement at the Coffee-House for the said Letters, which was privately taken down on Sunday Afternoon last, I presume by the same base Hand which took up the Letters, I now offer the above Reward to whoever will discover the Person who has taken up and detained the aforementioned Letters, so that he be legally convicted thereof.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1769. SAMPSON SIMSON.
As there have lately been more Complaints of this Sort, it is hoped that every honest Man, will, as Occasion offers, keep a strict Eye on any Body who takes up other Letters than his own or particular Friends.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of Peter Lofee, late of Hempstead, in Queen's County, and Province of New-York, (an absconding Debtor) that the Subscribers hereof, Trustees appointed for and in Behalf of all the Creditors of said Peter, are ready to make a Dividend of all the Estate of said Peter Lofee, that has come to our Knowledge, and desire all the Creditors to meet at the House of Benjamin Townsend, in Jericho, on Saturday the 30th of December next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Purposes aforesaid.

WILLIAM SEAMAN, WILLIAM KIRKE, Trustees.
BENJ. TOWNSEND, 25

OF. 28, 1769. JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing Office at the Exchange, at 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or 6d. each single.

F R E E M A N'S NEW-YORK A L M A N A C K,

For the Year 1770,

CONTAINING
After the Preface,

1. An Explanation of the Almanack.
2. Eclipse, Vulgar Notes, Aspects, &c.
3. Names and Characters of the Seven Planets, (so called) with their Stations and Periods of Revolution round the Sun.
4. Twelve Signs, with the Parts of the Body they are supposed to govern.
5. List of his Majesty's Forces in America and where Stationed.
6. Staff Officers.
7. Field ditti.
8. Admiralty Judges, their Salaries, Stations, Jurisdictions, and how paid.
9. List of his Majesty's Council, Assembly, Supreme and County Judges, and other Officers, & Meetings of the Proprietors, &c. in N. Jersey
10. Ephemeris of the Planets Motions.
11. The Bantam Cock, a humorous Piece.
12. Verses over the Months, a Father's Advice to his Son.
13. The Month Pages, each of which contains, 1st Days of the Month, 2d, Days of the Week, 3d, Festivals, remarkable Days and Judgments of the Weather, 4. Moon's Place in the Signs, 5. Sun's rising and setting, 6. Moons do, 7. Moons southing, 8. Times of High Water, 9. Age, Quartering, Full and Change of the Moon, 10. Aspects, select Sentences, &c.
14. Receipts, to destroy and rid Houses of Bugs, 2, to destroy Fleas, 3, to scare away Rats and Mice.
15. Method of raising Flax for fine Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, & one Crop of which Flax is of more Value than the Land it grows on.
16. Receipts, 1 to cure the Ulcer in the Lungs, 2 for the Gout, 3 for the Jaundice, 4, for a Consumption, or Cough, 5, for the Reumotism, 6,

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,

A

D I S C O U R S E,

DELIVERED

ON SATURDAY, the 10th Day of August, 1769,

AT THE

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE,

IN

BEEKMAN'S PRECINCT, DUTCHES COUNTY,

In the Province of

N E W - Y O R K .

BY THE CELEBRATED

RACHEL WILSON,

(One of the People called QUAKERS)

To a numerous Audience of different Persuasions.

Taken in short Hand, from the Mouth of the Speaker, by one of the Audience.

Just opened, and to be sold, for Cash or short Credit, by

CHARLES M'EVERS,
A Large Assortment of Woollens and other Goods, suitable for the approaching Season.

Also, for Cash only:
English Tea, by the Chest, Hose's and Bristol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork.—Ready Money given for Pot or Pearl Ashes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

N. B. All Accounts still depending with the Estate of James M'Evers deceased, will be put in Suit, if not shortly closed.

92—

PURSUANT to an order of the Honourable Daniel Hormanden, and Robert R. Livingston, Esquires, two of the Judges of the supreme court of judicature for the province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, by the petitioning creditors of Samuel Belknap, of Ulster county in the province aforesaid, an insolvent debtor, to all the creditors of the said Samuel Belknap, to sue cause, (if any they have) at the dwelling house of the said Daniel Hormanden, in Smith-street, in the city aforesaid, on Saturday the 25th day of November instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, why an adjustment of the estate of the said Samuel Belknap, should not be made to Robert Campble, assignee, appointed to receive and dispose of the same, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Samuel Belknap, and he thereupon discharged; agreeable to the acts of the legislature of the colony of New-York, made and passed for the relief of insolvent debtors; he the said Samuel Belknap and his petitioning creditors, having complied with the said several acts.—Dated the 15th day of November, 1769.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

To the PUBLIC. The GRAMMAR SCHOOL, At NEW-BRIDGE, HACKENSACK,

IS CARRIED ON

By FRANCIS BARBER,
Late ASSISTANT to Mr. Voorhees,
In the same approved Manner as formerly, under the Inspection of its first Managers.

CARE and Diligence will be used in forming the Minds of Youth to Virtue and Morality, as well as instructing them in the Languages. Many respectable Families will take in Youths to board, on the most reasonable Terms, to encourage the said School.

Book-keeping, Merchant's Accounts, and Mathematics, Are likewise carefully taught in the best and most approved Methods, by TERENCE REILLY, (at stated Hours to those who are prosecuting their Latin and Greek Studies, if required) as well as to others who shall choose to be instructed in those Branches only.

The Subscriber does not in the least Doubt but all who shall please to favour him with the Instruction of their Children, will be pleased with their Progress in Learning; for the strictest Attention, Care, and Diligence will be observed in all Respects, By their most obedient humble Servants, (98 105) FRANCIS BARBER.

SUPPLE

BASTI

Twenty-two battalions are returned to France having been embarked in The Corfican Malecon some in the mountains.

Peterburgh, Aug. 15. from our army near Choc on the 2d of this month intelligence, that the Kluge body of Tartars, Ottomans, under the command of nineteen pieces of c. to attack our troops, a quantity of bread and other The next day in the morning, the enemy, and a close upon us, that the

Soon after the enemies avare in a manner round us, and attack us they made repeated attacks of light troops, whining, which they attack different places, and penetrate but our people were so bombs put the Tartars they were obliged to give in the evening, finding throw any provisions intended with great precipit for several hours by the

During the action a son of Choczm, but they with great loss. By the several Confederates we may have lost great numbers of troops have been killed still bombarded by our cease throwing the shells the combat.

Warsaw, Aug. 23. have just arrived here sians have raised the siege of 80,000 Turks having

Hagae, Sept. 7. It is learned, that Prince Gal abandon his enterprise the Niester.

General Paoli is yet in. He lodges at the metropolis of England.

LONDON. Aug. 22. By the last incredible accounts are glaring colours, the before the evasions practised to Justice. But as General F- received his letters of recall public American defaulter to be, that he will

It is said the Freeholders fine their Petition of Gly & First, the violation condly, The internal and thirdly, To the ad violent, unconstitutional

Sept. 1. The Pope by a Bishop of Rome, Halifax, and has a fal on him for life. He is a vertex.

Sept. 12. Many men sending a fleet from the torrean to the Black's tended with success. French nor English disputes between the former nations having, lities, or inclination to another.

A correspondent de the best authority, that foot lately, to bring Temple. He assures us stand in no need of the signs have been always entitled to his ability, are firm and unan determined to stand their

Saturday his Majesty Spithead to Cows, in the Needles, on her ve

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs of all Sorts.

68—

To be SOLD, by MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles.

63—

L I C.
SCHOOL,
JACKINSACK,
A R B E R,
Mr. Voorhees,
nearly, under the inspection
of the Minis-
try, as well as instructing
respectable Families will
be reasonable Terms, to
Mathematics,
best and most approved
(at stated Hours to
and Greek Studies, if
all choose to be instructed
least Doubt but all who
the Instruction of their
Progress in Learning;
Diligence will be ob-
edient humble SER-
FRANCIS BARBER.

R T O N,

the Fly-Market, (without
present Scarcity of Goods,)
for Cloth, the Remains
of Articles, viz.,
but and tammies,
bar'd and plain cam-
lets and stuffs,
sets,
plaid, and Irish camblets,
bar'd do.
ian and Irish poplins,
e and colour'd jeans,
fultians,
er'd, plain, and corded
capes,
crape, bombazine,
grazette,
and worsted breeches
terms,
garters and trimmings,
and women's velvet,
red and hair plush,
on Scotch, and lifting
sets,
de, entry, and stair, do,
black and white silk
ves,
and shammy do.
ens, maids, and girls,
worsted, kid, and
gloves and mitts;
silk, worsted, thread,
cotton ribbed and plain
e; gauze ditto for
er stockings,
ens black worsted,
te silk, thread and cot-
loose,
work,—kings, queens,
princes,
feathers,
at variety of plain and
rd fatin, paduoy,
lacestring ribbons,
and narrow love do.
trimmings;
edge ribbon,
and white lace,
d and cap do.
ton and cap wire.
necklaces, fashionable
shion trunks,
r trimmings;
g-wax, wafers, ink-
er, quills,
buttons and wires,
s and forks, cutteaus,
ives, razors, scissars,
iren's knives, and man-
other articles of iron-
gery.
nd roll plates,
ion and cast steel,
d. 1ad. 2od. 3d. and
nails,
frame looking glasses,
ing glasses, and
gers.
a large assortment of
ina, useful and ornamental; the particulars of
ich would be too tedious to enumerate.

D E A S,
air-Dresser,
posite to Messrs.
near the Exchange, in
ings to be let.
ft Tortoise-shell Combs

D, by
Y E R S,
et,
d. rum, West-
or barrel, cordials of
e wine ditto; beef and
candles. 63—
Sorts of Printing
h are inserted for
tion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1403.

[THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1769.]

B A S T I A, August 14.

TWENTY-two battalions of the King's troops are returned to France, and Count Marignac has embarked with his retinue for Toulon, after having been five years in this island. The Corsican Malecontents are yet very troublesome in the mountains.

Peterburgh, Aug. 15. A courier has just arrived from our army near Choczm with an account, that on the 2d of this month Prince Gallitzin received intelligence, that the Khan of the Crimea, with a large body of Tartars, and a detachment of the Ottomans, under the command of several Pachas, with nineteen pieces of cannon, were in full march to attack our troops, and throw a considerable quantity of bread and other provisions into the town. The next day in the morning our light horse discovered the enemy, and at noon they advanced so close upon us, that the van guard fired on both sides.

Soon after the enemy seemed to conduct their manoeuvres in a manner as if they intended to surround us, and attack us in several places at once; they made repeated attempts to force our large body of light troops, which were posted on the right wing, which they attacked with great fury in different places, and penetrated even to our redoubts; but our people were so well supported, and our bombs put the Tartars into such confusion, that they were obliged to give ground; and about eight in the evening, finding all their endeavours to throw any provisions into the place ineffectual, retired with great precipitation, and were pursued for several miles by the light horse.

During the action a sally was made by the garrison of Choczm, but they were soon driven back with great loss. By the habits of the dead we find several Confederates were in this corps. The enemy have lost great numbers, while very few of our troops have been killed. The fortress continues still bombarded by our Engineers, who did not cease throwing the shells, even during the time of the combat.

Warsaw, August 23. Letters from Kamiecie have just arrived here with advice that the Russians have raised the siege of Choczm, on account of 80,000 Turks having advanced to attack them.

Hague, Sept. 7. By letters from Poland we learn, that Prince Gallitzin has been obliged to abandon his enterprise against Choczm, and repays the Niester.

General Paoli is yet here with a numerous retinue. He lodges at the Hotel called the Parliament of England.

L O N D O N, Aug. 22. By the last mails from Boston, almost incredible accounts are come over, setting forth, in glaring colours, the behaviour of the military, and the evasions practised to screen them from public justice. But as S. F. —— B. —— d has at last received his letters of recall, it is hoped, if he be the public American defaulter he is universally represented to be, that he will be rewarded as he deserves.

It is said the Freeholders of Yorkshire will confine their Petition of Grievances to three points only. First, the violation of electoral rights; Secondly, The internal taxation of American subjects; and thirdly, To the adviser or advisers of these two violent, unconstitutional, and despotic measures.

Sept. 1. The Popish Priest ordained at Quebec by a Bishop of Rome, is appointed a Missionary at Halifax, and has a salary of 100l. sterling settled on him for life. He has already made many converts.

Sept. 12. Many men of sense affirm, that the sending fleet from the Baltic, through the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, is too romantic to be attended with success. It is thought that neither the French nor English will interfere in the present disputes between the Ottomans and Russians, the two former nations having, at present, no interest, abilities, or inclination to come to hostilities with one another.

A correspondent desires us to contradict from the best authority, that there was any Treaty of foot lately, to bring about a coalition with Lord Temple. He assures us, that our present Councils stand in no need of the aid of a man, whose pretensions have been always carried higher than he was entitled to by his abilities. The Ministry, continues he, are firm and unanimous, being thoroughly determined to stand their ground.

Saturday his Majesty's ship Magdalene sailed from Spithead to Cows, in order to proceed through the Needles, on her voyage for Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 10.

"A report prevails here, that 14 sail of Russian men of war, are to call here in their way to the Mediterranean, and that they are already come out of the Baltic; on the presumption of which we expect them here the first Easterly wind."

The report of the death of the Earl of Halifax is as malicious as false; his Lordship was in good health and high spirits last Saturday at his seat at Stansted in Sussex, and has not been in Bedfordshire this summer.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

Mr. WOODFALL,

THE Letter from the Chevalier d'Éon is lively and spirited enough, but I really do not think it so clear and intelligible as it ought to be, considering that a point of great importance to this country, and his own honour are in question. I wish he would take the trouble to give a direct answer to the following Queries:

1. Does he mean to say that any money was given by England to France to procure the late peace?

2. Does he mean to affirm, bona fida, that he is entirely unacquainted with Mr. Fitzherbert?

3. Does he mean to affirm that no offer was ever made to him to purchase any papers in his possession, relative to the late treaty?

4. Whereas the Chevalier was some time ago indicted for a libel against Count Guerchy, and found guilty, will the Chevalier condescend to inform the public for what reason he was never brought up to receive sentence; or will he leave us at liberty to suspect that this indulgence arose from some secret compromise between him and our Ministry?

I do not expect that the Chevalier should enter into an argument with an anonymous writer; but I think, for his own credit, he cannot well avoid giving us, without any figures of rhetoric, a plain answer to the above Questions.

D U B I O U S.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Oct. 26.

There was a meeting of the general Committee on Tuesday last; in consequence of which, we hear, no tanned leather will be exported for some months, as we are to expect no more fadery or shoes from abroad, besides what were ordered before the 22d of July last, till the American revenue acts are repealed.

The ship Dolphin, Captain Henry Simblett, arrived last night in 8 weeks passage from London, who says, the news of this province having entered into Resolutions not to import goods, &c. was received with greater astonishment (being less expected) in London, than the like had been from any other Colony.

B O S T O N, November 13.

Extract of a Letter from London, per Capt. Calef,
dated August 31, 1769.

"As I suppose your connections here are such as procure you the earliest intelligence of any transaction respecting America, all I can say is, that things at present wear an obscure and gloomy aspect, and the affairs of government seem much perplex'd, as the passions of the people here are so irritated by the conduct of the Ministry that nothing will appease them but a total change therein. And as the ministers themselves know not how they can get extricated out of the labyrinth of difficulties in which their unprecedented conduct has involved them, I have good reason to believe, that they sincerely wish the burthen under which the Americans groan, had never been imposed upon them.—But the grand point now to be considered is, how these grievances you complain of can be redressed, consistent with the honour of G. Britain, and so as to prevent your boasting.—If the acts are repealed, and your grievances redressed, then you will triumph in the victory you have gained, and all future attempts to tax you will prove vain and fruitless; on the other hand if the acts be continued we dread the consequences, as we know not but it may occasion an open rebellion.—This is our present situation, we have erected a gallows for ourselves on the one side, and a deep pit on the other; we may now choose whether to be hanged or drowned.—So that the snare our wise politicians have laid for others will most effectually catch themselves. Nor is this the only instance of their great wisdom, one no less convincing is their not only tolerating a Popish priest to officiate in your neighbouring colony, (which is all that they themselves could reasonably have expected) but also appointing him to a mission with a salary of £. 100

per annum, which is an incontestable proof to every impartial judge, of the ministerial attachment to the Popish interest, and that they take pleasure in promoting it.—O foolish Britanniens! how infatuated must you be by prejudice and party spirit? thus to endeavour to influence the minds and alienate the affections of those from you, without whose assistance the very Crown itself would totter on the head of him that wears it, and the thrones reel to and fro like a star that had lost its central motion."

The merchants of this town have lately agreed not to import any goods, some few articles accepted, from Great-Britain, until all the revenue acts are repealed; a subscription has been opened for this purpose, and has been signed by all the importers in town, except ten or twelve who at present do not see their way clear to sign.

We hear from Portsmouth, that last Saturday His Excellency John Wentworth, Esq; was married to Mrs. Frances Atkinson, widow of the late Theodore Atkinson, Jun. Esq; of that place.

RESOLVES of the Representatives of the Colony of Connecticut, unanimously passed in a full House, in their late Session.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this house, the sole right of laying taxes on the inhabitants of this colony, is now and ever hath been constitutionally vested in the General Assembly legally convened, according to the ancient and established practice.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this house, it ever was and now is the undoubted right of British American Subjects, to petition their Sovereign for the redress of grievances, and that procuring the concurrence of his Majesty's Colonies, in dutiful and loyal addresses to the throne, praying the royal interposition, in favour of the violated Rights of his American subjects; is a justifiable and laudable attempt to secure the Rights and Liberties of the Colonies, on their ancient and constitutional basis.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this house, all trials for treasons, misprisions of treasons, or any other crime whatsoever committed and done in any of his Majesty's provinces or colonies in America, by any person or persons residing therein, ought of right to be had and conducted in and before his Majesty's courts held within such province or colony, according to the established laws of the land: And that securing any persons residing in any of said provinces or colonies, suspected of any crime whatever committed therein, and sending them to places beyond sea for trial, is highly derogatory to the Rights of British subjects, and subversive of the principles of the English constitution, as thereby the trial by juries of the vicinity is taken away, and the person or persons accused deprived of the privilege of summoning and producing witnesses on such trial: And that the statute made in the 35th year of King Henry the 8th, entitled, an act for trial of treasons committed out of the king's dominions; by law doth not, and of right ought not, to extend to the British colonies in America.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this house, the course of justice hath not been interrupted in this his majesty's colony of Connecticut; but the inhabitants therein have ever remained in a due subjection and obedience to the laws of the land; and have ever maintained a most sacred regard and allegiance to the person and family of our most gracious sovereign king George the III. And all representations tending to create in the minds of his Majesty, or his ministers, any distrust of the duty and loyalty of his American subjects, are high-handed attempts to mislead his Majesty, an affront to his royal person, founded in falsehood, and a manifest design to deprive his Majesty's subjects in America of the blessings of the English constitution.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this house, the extension of the powers of the courts of admiralty in America, is of most dangerous tendency. The rights, liberties and properties of his Majesty's subjects, being thereby decided by a single judge, whose interest it will ever be to determine against the claimants, and they be for ever deny'd the ancient, safe and constitutional method of trial by juries.

ORDERED, That the Speaker of this house do transmit the said Resolutions to the honourable Peyton Randolph, Esq; Speaker of the honourable House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia; with an answer to his letter receiv'd in May last; signifying the desire that this house hath, ever to maintain the most friendly correspondence, and their hearty attachment to the common cause of American Liberty, in which the Burgesses of Virginia have so nobly distinguished themselves.

PROVIDENCE, November 11.

The exterior and interior contacts of MERCURY on the sun, were observed here between the clouds on Thursday, the 9th instant, as accurately as the thickness of the air at that time would permit—A more particular account of the observation will be in our next.

To the PRINTER of the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE. Please to give the following a Place in your Paper.

THE late comet, which is now to be seen in the west, in the evening, was supposed to have been seen on the 28th and 29th of September last, by many persons in this town, on the sun's disk; its appearance similar to that of the transit of venus in June last. When first discovered, it had passed the diametrical centre of the sun, and went off to the northward. 'Tis supposed it might have been seen for three or four days, and as I have observed no account thereof published, conclude it was generally unnoticed. The truth of the foregoing can be attested by a number of persons of undoubted veracity, and in publishing the same you may gratify the curious!

Pomfret, November 6.

N E W P O R T, November 13.

Last Monday Sc'nnight died, at Philadelphia, Mr. Nathaniel Tweedy, of that place, eldest son of Doctor John Tweedy, of this town.

Last Monday arrived here, from St. Augustine, the Brig.—, Captain Purcivill, with about 80 soldiers, bound to New-York.

Thursday the ninth instant the transit of MERCURY was observed here. The internal contact happened at 2h. 52m. 28sec. apparent time.

The resolute and determin'd merchants of Philadelphia seem to be entering upon the regulation of their custom-house fees; finding by a just calculation, that they pay a sum equal to 4726 dollars a year, more than they ought to pay by any law of that province, besides a considerable sum for certificates for iron, portath, &c. which the act of parliament says "shall be given without fee or reward."—Thus we see the colonies have sense and spirit enough to save one way what is unjustly and arbitrarily extorted from them another; so that, it is not to be doubted, they will find expedients more than sufficient to counterbalance all the wicked designs of their worse than savage enemies the ab—n—d M—ft—ry, of the B—sh C—rt.

The assembly of New-Jersey have voted their thanks to the merchants of New-York and Philadelphia, "for their disinterested and public spirited conduct, in withholding their importations of British merchandize, until certain acts of parliament, laying restrictions on American commerce, for the express purpose of raising a revenue, be repealed."

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.

We learn from Ferrol, that about the 16th of September accounts were received there, in the Spanish Magazine, and by letters from England, that Mr. Pitt was again in place, and with the king hourly; that it was said orders were come down from Madrid, for all the men of war to be hauled out of the Mole, into the stream, which caused various conjectures there; that orders were also received, for the Capt. and Officers of each ship, and 40 men, to be on board, as they gave out, the men of war would have more air in the stream than in the Mole; that they were in great expectation of a war, as it was said our Ambassador at Madrid had found out their secret plan or scheme, and was gone home to England; and that the Spanish Minister was put under confinement, for letting him into the secret; that it was publicly talked of there, that the Spanish fleets at Cadiz and Ferrol, were to be joined by a large French fleet, in order to attack Ireland at the first breaking out of a war; and that the Spaniards rejoice at every advantage the Turks gain over the Russians.

Captain Livingston, from Bristol, on the 13th of last month, in Lat. 38, Long. 44, spoke a schooner from New-York for Madeira, 3 weeks out; and on the 5th instant, about 36 leagues from Cape-Henlopen, he spoke the brig Lovely Lass, Captain Waid, from this port for Jamaica, all well.

Captain Young, from Jamaica, informs, that on the 10th of September, about two o'clock in the morning, they had a smart shock of an Earthquake there, and about two hours afterwards another shock, not so severe as the first, which greatly terrified the inhabitants, but providentially no damage was done by them.

Saturday last the Brig Wolf, Captain Potts, belonging to London (late commanded by Captain Robinson, who died on the passage, about 4 weeks after they sailed) arrived here in 64 days days from Teneriffe. On the 12th ult. in lat. 28° 33', long. 62° 30', Captain Potts spoke a schooner from Virginia for Antigua, 5 days out; 15th, in lat. 30° 14', long. 63°, spoke a ship, late commanded by Captain Hubbard, bound to London from York River, in Virginia, that had lost her main and mizzenmasts about the latter End of September, in a violent gale of wind; and afterwards, in lying to in the

same gale, a sea struck the vessel, and washed the master, mate, and 7 hands overboard, who were all drowned; also carried away the boats, quarter rails, stanchions, and everything off the deck; she had 5 hands and a passenger on board, and was then bearing away for Antigua; on the 18th, in lat. 32° 12', long. 68° 30', spoke a schooner, from Virginia for Jamaica, 5 days out; and on the 20th, in lat. 37° 22', about 125 leagues to the eastward of Cape Henry, he spoke the ship Swan, from Mary-land for London, 5 days out, all well.

Extract of a letter from Maryland, dated Nov. 11.

"Captain Johnson left London the 20th of August, and is arrived in Patuxent, with about £20,000 in cargoes for different persons.—The goods are to be stored."

HENRY WILMOT,

In Hanover-Square, near the Old Slip Market, HAS a quantity of EXCEEDING GOOD RICE, which he will sell very cheap for CASH; also a parcel of blond and thread laces, gold laces, vellums and gold Mecklenburgh bindings, plain and figured modes; variety of figured sarcents, black and cloth coloured pelting satins, scarlet, light, and crow coloured belladine sewing silks, Scotch threads; knit worsted, cotton, thread and superfine black and coloured silk hose, Leghorn, Dunstable, and fine chip hats, Ostrich feathers for riding hats, Italian breast flowers and plumes, Italian, kid, and coloured lamb gloves; mens and women's black silk gloves and mitts: caugts, figured gauze, very neat flower'd bordered gauze aprons and handkerchiefs; a great variety of rich ivory fans, ribbons, Barcelona cravats and coloured silk handkerchiefs; japaned hair pins, very neat paste set tortoise shell combs, and paste shoe and knee buckles of many prices; paste, garnet, jet, wax, and pearl necklaces and earrings; moos and stone sleeve buttons, corsettes and paste seals: great variety of the newest fashioned knives and forks in sets, square pointed and White Chapel needles; Holland toges, box, ivory, and horn combs, very neat holder and pocket pistols, mens beaver and castor hats; a few pieces of very elegant ornamental and some useful China, which will be considerably under the value; Dutch and English toys, Tunbridge wares, the best London drawn boot legs and vamps, prepared hairs and wig makers trimmings of all sorts, with many other articles.

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A T Ogden's, Laight, & Company's,
VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,

Newark, East New-Jersey;

ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other castings usually made at air furnaces, such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, piepans of various sizes, potash, kettle, and sugar boilers; calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates, neatly fitting each other; Bath stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and ships cabbins; Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes; half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnaces, manner of working and moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forging, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general, superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in St. George's Square, New-York, or of James Abel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at the furnace in Newark, New-Jersey; castings of any particular kind may be made, by applying to any of the above persons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

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HENRY REMSEY,
JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have for Sale, on the lowest terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following assortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown and mix'd broad cloths in half pieces, Blue cloth for women's wear, Scarlet and blue silk and worsted cord for cloaks Blue and red strouds Striped blankets 6-4 grey frizes Narrow frizes of all colours Plains and forest cloths Earbands of all colours Bearkin and coating Blue kersey, shalloons Everlastings, drawboys Blue drab cloth Figured Ermans, Durants and callimanes Irish and German linens Printed and penciled furniture calicos, and printed cottons Purple and other calicos Fancy ground chintzes Irish sheeting Three-quarter dowlas Black China taffetas Narrow Persians Peelongs and figured modes Cambricks and lawns Packet do. Buckram Bedbunts and Flanders tick Cravats Manchester velvets Worsted plush Ribbons and gimpes Quality and shoe binding Gartering, tapes	Whitechapel, common and darning needles Plain and figured silk mitts and gloves Linen handkerchiefs Links, buckles Thread, buttons, twist, silk, and hair Fans and knee garters Cotton romals Girls and maids purple mitts Women's black flammey mitts and gloves Mens flammey gloves Mens single and double striped worsted caps Mens cotton German Town caps Mens grey ribb'd knit stockings Mens and women's worsted stockings Ivory and horn combs Ink powder Black, crow, cloth and light coloured sewing silk Striped and figured stuffs and duroys Striped camblets Irish camblets Broad, blue, and brown camblets for cloaks Serges or long ell's Pillows and jeans best wool cards Scotch snuff in bladders Some felt hats and sailor's caps.
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N. B. Ready money given for pot and pearl ashes, and bees-wax.

925

To be sold at Publick Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, in this City, on Fryday the 24th Day of this Instant, November, between the Hours of Twelve and Two at Noon:

SIX Thousand Acres of Land, belonging to Captain William Cosby, and formerly advertised for Sale, situate on the South-Side of the Mohawk-River, and about 4 Miles distant from the same, and opposite to the Settlement of Stone-Arabia; and bounded to the South by Lands granted to Frederick Young, and others; and to the North by Lands patented to Lewis Morris, and others; and being between the Mohawk's-River and Cherry-Valley. These Lands are esteemed to be very good, have the Situation extremely convenient for a Settlement.—A Title will be given, by Virtue of a Power of Attorney from Capt. Cosby, to the Subscribers.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.
JAMES DUANE.

GRANT and FINE,

Nails by the cask, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 10d, and 24d, also deck and sheathing nails; white lead, and Spanish brown ground in oil, and dry, with other painter's colours, window glass 8 by 6, and 9 by 7; pipes in whole and half boxes, refin'd and common bar iron, best heart and club German steel, faggot and blister'd steel.

The best of saws, anvils, vices, and a general assortment of ironmongery and cutlery sold as usual.

They have also for sale,—A few hogheads of West-India rum, and bales of cotton.

They give ready money for port-ast.

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Wanted to Rent,

AN Improved Farm or Plantation, in the Province of New-York, or the Jerseys, wherein is a tolerable House, Barn, and out Conveniences, together with a bearing Orchard, and not less than 200 Acres, arable and Meadow Land.—Any Person who has such to let, may bear of an unexceptionable Tenant, by leaving a Line, with Particulars, directed for A. B. with the Printer.

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PETER T. CURTENIUS.

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil, Opposite the Oswego Market, has for Sale, the following Goods, which he will sell as cheap, for ready Cash, as he did before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place, Viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths, of various Colours and Prices, Shalloons, Durants, Tammyes and Calimanees, Buckram, Buttons, sewing Silk, Twill and Mohair, blue and red Coating, Bath Coating for Surtout Coats, blue, red and Cloth coloured, six Quarter Naps, yard wide Forrest Knaps, Kersey, Peniston & Half-thicks, spotted Ruggs, striped & rose Blankets, white, yellow, red, striped and flowered Fannells; red and blue Duffils, plain and spotted Swan-skin, Worsted Stockings, yd. and yd. and 3-8th Cotton Checks; Haerlem Stripes, Irish Linens, Ruslia and Irish Sheetings, German and Irish Dowlas, Ozmabrigs, Clouting Diaper, Calicoes, cambricks and Lawns, Ribbons, Persians, Peelongs, Modes, black India Taffety, Sills and Cotton Romals, Bandanées, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Scotch and printed Linen Ditto, striped and plain broad Camblets, Irish Camblets, black Bombazine, best Irish Poplins of different Colors, three, four and six Thread Breeches Patterns; black Everlasting, broad black Rusel, besides many other Articles in the Dry-Good Way.

Also, Best refined Bar-Iron, Anvils, Bick-Irons, Hammers and Sledges, Files and Rasps, German, blister'd and figure of 3 Steel, American faggot and blister'd do, Sheet-Iron, best Gun-Barrels and Locks, best Carpenters, Hand, Pannel, Tenon and Sash Saws, Mill and Cross-cut Ditto, Carpenters Bench and moulding Planes, Broad-axes, Adzes, Chisels, Hammers, Drawing-knives, Squares, Rules, Augers, and Gimblets, Bras Kettles, best double-gilt Pinchbeck-Buckles, at prime Cost, Bras Candlesticks, Coffee-pots, and Coffee-Mills, Knives and Forks, Locks and Hinges, Spring Bolts, Frying-pans, Woolcards, &c. &c.

Likewise, Best Bohea Tea, Muscovado Sugar, French Cotton, genuine Haerlem Oyl, and Neuenburgh Salve, Dutch Folio and Quarto Bibles, Testaments, Psalm and other Dutch Books as usual.

Also, The following Goods made at the New-York Air Furnace, Pots, Kettles, Pye Pans, Dutch Ovens, plain and figured Chimney Backs, elegant Grates, or Bath Stoves, for burning Coals; square Iron Stoves for Work-shops or Ships Cabins, perpetual Ovens, boiling Plates, Pot-alki Kettles, and Sugar boilers, Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes for wooden or Iron Axle-trees, half Hundreds and smaller Weights, Forge Hammers, &c. Anvils, which have been found on Proof, to be superior to English Hammers, besides many other Articles in the cast Way, that may be made to any Pattern that shall be left at the Foundery, or at my House.

BY order of the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; chief Justice of the Supreme Court of judicature for the province of New-York; notice is hereby given to Peter Hasenclever, late of the city of New-York, and all others whom it may concern, that on application and due proof made, the said justice (pursuant to the directions of one certain act of the governor, the council, and the general assembly of the colony of New-York, in such case lately made and provided, entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors.") And also pursuant to one other certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and the general assembly of the said colony of New-York, in such case also lately made and provided, entitled, "an act more effectually to empower the trustees of fraudulent and absconding debtors, appointed, or to be appointed, pursuant to an act, entitled, an act to prevent frauds in debtors, to exercise the powers they may be invested with, and for the more effectually extending the said act to creditors residing without this colony," hath issued his warrant, directed to the sheriff of the city and county of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize, take, and safely keep the whole estate, as well real as personal, of the said Peter Hasenclever, an absconding debtor; and that unless the said Peter Hasenclever, his attorney or attorney, factors or agents, do discharge his debts within three months from the time of such seizure made, all his estate so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors.—Dated October 28, 1769.

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